

The Ohio Democrat.

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Gov. Tod's Message

Was delivered on Tuesday, from which we make the following extracts:

Governor Tod congratulates the people that the General Assembly has met, and himself that he shall have its counsel. He thinks there never has been a time, in our history, when an earnest and faithful effort at duty was more demanded of the people's representatives than at present. We concur in that.

MILITARY.

The Governor pays a passing notice and compliment to the five thousand troops who volunteered last June to defend the Federal Capital, and to the thousands of citizens who flocked to the southern border of the State, last September, to defend it against threatened invasion.

It is not necessary to discuss the question, presented by the rebellion, with the people of Ohio; they have, with great unanimity, determined that, cost what it may in time, treasure or life, the Union of the States, as handed down to us by our fathers, shall be preserved unimpaired; and thus handed down to our children. They will not for one moment concede that there can be any cause sufficient to justify a State, or any number of States, in withdrawing from the Union. Admit, if you please, that the authorities of the Federal Government, for the time being, were to attempt to interfere with the domestic institutions of either Ohio or South Carolina, to the extent even of introducing slavery in the former and excluding it from the latter; this would not give the slightest pretext for the one thus attempted to be interfered with, to take up arms against the Government. The Federal Constitution itself expressly protects the State, thus interfered with, from injury. Long before any such attempt could be executed, the people, in whose hands all power is placed, would, through the peaceable, quiet mode pointed out by the Constitution, hurl the authors of such attempt from power, and thus rescue the injured State. But no such attempt has been made, nor thought of, by the Federal officers now in power; and the authors and leaders of the rebellion well know. President Lincoln has, again and again, in the most solemn manner, assured the people that it was his determination, so far as lay in his power, to preserve, inviolate, all the rights of the several States. The Federal Congress, the several State Legislatures of the loyal States, and the people of said States, in their political assemblies, have all, again and again, made the same pledges to the people of the South. It was not, therefore, either the fear or the belief that their State rights were to be interfered with, that induced them to take up arms against the Government. Mad ambition, and disappointment in not obtaining place and power, on the part of a few wicked men, was the sole cause; and all other causes alleged by these leaders, are simply to deceive their blind followers.

To bring these wicked men to the punishment they deserve, and thereby restore harmony, law and order through our common country, the people of Ohio desire to do their full share of duty; and, to that end, will bear any burden that may be imposed upon them.

THE OHIO VOLUNTEERS.

Early in July, the President issued calls upon the loyal States for 600,000 more troops. Ohio's quota for these calls was about 74,000; and we were called upon to raise this number promptly. When it is remembered that up to this date, we had raised 115,200 troops, by voluntary enlistment, of which number at least 60,000 were then in the field, this additional demand will be fully appreciated. Large, however, as this demand was, and great as the effort necessarily would be to meet it, you will be proud to know that the gallant men of Ohio were found equal to the emergency. With one accord, the patriotic and loyal citizens all over the State entered upon the good work, and ceased not until it was finished.

Of this number, about 37,000 were, by an Act of Congress, passed July 17, 1862, and by the President's order, issued in pursuance thereof on the 4th day of August, 1862, subject to be drafted, upon failure to tender their services voluntarily.

OHIO MILITIA.

It will be seen, that the total militia strength of the State is 425,147; that of the 74,000 required from Ohio, about 62,000 volunteered between the date of the President's order and the date fixed for the draft; thus leaving but about 12,000 to be drafted; that of this 12,000, about 4,800, either in person or by substitute, volunteered for the term of three years; that 2,900 were discharged for various reasons, and that 1,900 have, as yet, failed to respond to the draft, thus leaving 2,400 as the number actually sent to the field for service under the draft. All the rest of our force in the service being for three years or during the war.

The deficiencies above stated, occasioned by discharges and failures to respond, amounting together to 4,800, are more than made good by voluntary enlistments since the draft, of men other than those drafted.

Ohio has, therefore, fully responded to the large calls made upon us. We all have reason to feel proud of our noble State to know that she has within her borders so generous and patriotic a people. To the many generous hearts, who have contributed so liberally in this great and good work, the people are much indebted. To the several county military committees especial credit is due.

MILITARY ARRESTS.

Before dismissing the subjects relating to the military operations of the past year, it may be proper that I remind you, that the Executive of the loyal States are co-workers with, and in a great measure agents of, the authorities of the Federal Government, in the raising and organizing of the Federal force. In view of this, I doubt not you will be glad to know, that in the discharge of the various exciting and delicate duties thrown upon me by these authorities, I have been able to maintain entire harmony and friendly relations with them, sincerely believing that the President and those who surround him have acted solely with a view of restoring peace and harmony to our distracted Government, and to all its citizens, whether North or South, I have promptly rendered them all the aid in my power, cheerfully and diligently. Without feeling and manifesting such a spirit, the power of our great State, in crushing the rebellion, would have been wasted and frittered away. This spirit and determination led me, most cheerfully, to acquiesce in the several orders of the President denying certain privileges heretofore enjoyed by the people, and still highly prized by all. I allude particularly to the temporary modified suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus, and the order for the arrest of citizens guilty of interfering with enlistments and with the order for the execution of the draft; and their temporary confinement before hearing or trial. Necessity, will alone tolerate such orders. This necessity, in the absence of State legislation, it is known to all who read, did to some extent exist in our State; and the individual who will complain of the execution of these orders, under the circumstances attending them, would complain of the neighbor who should break open his mansion, when on fire, to save his child from perishing in the flames. For the honor of our State it should be made known, that but eleven of such arrests have been made within our borders, so far as known to me. Of these, three persons were removed from the State, four were confined for a short time at Camp Mansfield, and the remaining four at Camp Chase. All those confined within the State, have been set at liberty. The arrests, so far as I am advised, were made by virtue of orders from the War Department, and but two upon my recommendation.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The report of the State Treasurer, herewith submitted, is a gratifying exhibit of our financial condition.

It will be seen that the payments into the Treasury from all sources, during the fiscal year, ending on the 15th of November, 1862, was \$6,233,323 14, and that the payments therefrom, during the same period, amounted to \$5,899,643 08, and that the cash balance in the Treasury, on that day, was \$478,456 49.

It will be seen from this report, that the total amount of taxes levied during the year 1861, was \$11,071,427 89, that the ordinary expenses of the State government for the year was \$7,154,414 13; and there was paid for interest on the State debt, \$874,386 88.

The entire indebtedness of the State, on the 15th day of November, 1861, was \$14,797,273 34, of which there was paid, during the year, the sum of \$755,619 73, leaving due, November 15th 1862, \$14,141,656 71.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

The ninth annual report of the Commissioner of Common Schools exhibits the gratifying fact that our system of Common Schools fully meets the expectations of its most ardent friends. It will be seen that the average number of scholars in attendance was 5,943 over the number for the previous year, swelling the grand army of the children in our State acquiring knowledge, to the number of 723,669. The number of teachers was: males, 10,559, and females, 10,931. The number of school directors in the State, is about 40,000. The number of officers other than directors, connected in some way with the management of our schools, is about 4,020. The number of school districts is, 1,672. The number of school-houses is 10,422; their estimated value is \$4,649,703. The average pay of male teachers is \$26 35; female \$15 33 per month. The receipts into the Treasury for school purposes, during the year, were \$2,765,806 70. The expenditures during the year, were \$2,401,068 49. The levies, State and local, for school purposes, for the current year, are \$446,684 60 less than for the year 1861.

RELIEF TO SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.

The several measures for the relief and protection of our soldiers, heretofore referred to, embrace all in our power, so far as they are personally concerned; but we have yet the further duty to perform of caring for their families in their absence. We are proud to know that every neighborhood of our State is blessed with generous and benevolent souls, who are happy in extending the hand of kindness and charity to their distressed neighbors, and who will seek out those who have been left by the gallant volunteers in our army, and cheerfully minister to their wants; but the few unwilling to do their full duty in this matter should be compelled by law to perform it. I therefore recommend the levy of a special tax for this purpose. The act of February 12, 1862, should be continued. As, however, the number of soldiers in the field has largely increased since the passage of this act, it is necessary that the levy be increased. A rate of one mill on the dollar, which would raise the sum of \$800,000, added to the volunteer efforts of the generous, it is believed would be ample to make the mothers, wives, and little ones (whose natural

protectors are absent for the support and maintenance of the Government which protects all that is dear to us), comfortable; and a knowledge of this fact will cheer and stimulate the soldier to further duty. It need not be feared that such legislation will cause the benevolent and generous to relax their individual efforts in this direction. The truly generous are never weary of well doing, and enough will still be found for them to do.

SOLDIERS' VOTING.

The Governor recommends that provision be made for the soldiers to vote while in camp.

CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

The benevolent institutions are represented to be in a prosperous condition. The following is the number of the unfortunate that have been provided for at the several institutions the past year:

Lunatic Asylum (omitting Longview)..... 662
At the Blind Asylum..... 120
At the Deaf and Dumb Asylum..... 160
At the Idiote Asylum..... 57

Total..... 899
And the total expense to the State the past year was \$135,487.

PENITENTIARY.

The number of prisoners on the 15th of December, 1862, was 768; of these 750 were males and 18 females; whites 657, colored 111. The number discharged was 393. We are not told whether the institution is self-supporting.

The Reform School and Farm, in Fairfield County, is doing well. The number in attendance last year was 185, at an expense of \$19,670.

THE BANKS.

The banks, under the law allowing them to suspend specie payments, on condition of furnishing the State specie in lieu of their notes, to pay the interest on the foreign debt of the State, promptly met their engagements. As there is such a difference between gold and paper currency, the Governor now recommends the Legislature to relieve the banks of their obligations to furnish specie to pay this interest in the future. He also advises to take no steps at present to test the sense of the people as to a continuance of the banks after the expiration of their charters, which expire in 1865.

INTEREST TO CREDITORS.

The Message recommends that the interest due on all our bonds be paid to all creditors in gold. Our foreign creditors have been paid in gold; our domestic creditors in paper currency.—That, the Governor thinks, is wrong.

Message of Governor Seymour, of New York.

BUFFALO, Jan. 14th.—Governor Seymour's message is quite lengthy, that part referring to national affairs occupying four ordinary newspaper columns.—He says that New York has sent since the outbreak of the war 220,000 soldiers to the field. Speaking of the causes of the war, he says, frightened at the ruin they have wrought, the authors of the calamity, both North and South, insist that this was caused by an unavoidable contest about slavery. This has been the subject, not the cause of the controversy. We are to look for the causes of this war in a prevailing disregard of the obligations of laws and Constitutions, disrespect for constituted authorities, and, above all, in the local prejudices which have grown up in the two portions of the Atlantic States.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT.

When the leaders of the insurrection at the extreme South say free and slave States cannot exist together in the Union, and when this is echoed from the extreme North by the enemies of our Constitution, both parties simply say they can not, because they will not, respect the laws and the Constitution.—This spirit of disloyalty must be put down. It is inconsistent with all order and social security, with safety of persons and property. This war should have been averted; but when its floodgates were opened, the Administration could not grasp its dimensions nor control its sweep. Government was borne along by the current, and struggled as it best could with the resistless tide.—Few seemed able to comprehend its military or financial problems; hence we are not to sit in harsh judgment upon errors in conduct or policy.

OBIGATIONS OF THE PEOPLE AND THE AUTHORITIES TO THE GOVERNMENT.

There are not only obligations resting on our people toward our authorities, but under our political system there are limitations between the departments of the Government and between the State and National Governments which must be observed to secure the public safety. The Legislative, Executive and Judicial departments are co-ordinate. It is equally reasonable to resist the rightful authority of either. To overthrow the power of either department is a revolution. While the War Department set aside the authority of the Judiciary, and overrode the laws of States, the Governors of States meet to shape the policy of the General Government; the National Legislature appoints committees to interfere with the military conduct of the war, and Senators combine to dictate to the Executive the choice of constitutional advisers. The natural results of meddling and intrigue have followed. While our armies have gained victories in fields remote from the Capital, within its influence the heroic valor of our soldiers and the skill of our Generals are thwarted and paralyzed.

Not only must the National Constitution be held inviolate, but the rights of States must be respected as not less sacred. There are differences of opi-

ion as to the dividing line between State and National jurisdiction, but there can be none as to the existence of such separate jurisdictions, each covering subjects of legislation and jurisprudence essential to the public security and welfare. A consolidated government in this vast country would destroy the essential home rights and liberties of the people. The sovereignty of the States, except as they are limited by the Constitution, can never be given up. Without them our Government can not stand. It was made and it can be changed by State agency.

Governor Seymour quotes the Constitution in support of this, and says:—While States can thus take away or add to their power, the General Government can in no way touch one right of the States or invade their jurisdiction. He then devotes considerable space to the subject of

ARBITRARY ARRESTS.

and says that the subject presents a body of tyranny that can not be enlarged; also, that the suppression of journals and imprisonment of persons has been glaringly partisan, and that the attempt has been made to shield these violators of law and to suppress inquiry, but this attempt will fail. It is a high crime to abduct a citizen of this State. It is made my duty by the Constitution to see the laws enforced. I shall investigate every alleged violation of our statutes, and see that offenders are brought to justice. Against these wrongs and outrages the people of the State of New York at its election solemnly protested.

It is a suggestive fact, affording instruction and hope for the future, that the theories which have exercised an evil influence on our national politics, did not originate in what may be called the heart of the Union, among the intimate and well-acquainted populations of the Central and Western States.—There have been extreme Northern views and extreme Southern views, but also the broader and more populous Central and Western States. These States enlisted warmly in the war for the Union and the Constitution. When the Administration abandoned this policy and took up the views of extreme Northern States, it lost at the late elections nearly all political support which these States afforded in the elections of 1860 and '61.

While the North can not hold the Southern States in subjection without destroying the principles of our Government, the great Central and Western States can control the two extremes.

PHANTOMS NORTH AND SOUTH.

He repeats that when the Government adopted the views of the extreme Northern States, a remarkable political revolution will ever prevail; that no extreme views will ever prevail; that especially the Central and Western States will never accept them; that those of the central slave States which regretted the ordinance of Secession, which sought to remain in the Union, and which were drawn off by a contentious, uncompromising policy, must be brought back. The restoration of the whole Union will then only be a work of time. The policy of subjugation and exterminating means also the waste of the blood and treasure of the North. There is but one way to save us from demoralization, discord and reputation. Our Union must be restored complete in all its parts.—No section must be organized beyond the unavoidable necessities of war.

It can not be so unified upon any bloody, barbarous, revolutionary or unconstitutional scheme, looking merely to the gratification of hatred, purposes of party ambition or sectional advantage. Let no one demand that the blood of his neighbor shall be shed; let no one think that the people who have refused to yield this Union to rebellion at the South will permit its restoration to be prevented by fanaticism at the North.

In conclusion, he says that the condition of our country is not hopeless, unless it is made so by passions and prejudices which are inconsistent with the government of a great country. We must accept the condition of affairs as they stand. At this moment the fortunes of our country are influenced by the results of battles. Our armies that are now in the field must be supported; all constitutional demands of our General Government must be promptly responded to. Under no circumstances can the division of the Union be conceded. We will put forth every exertion of power; we will use every policy of conciliation; we will hold out every inducement to the people of the South to return to their allegiance, consistent with honor; we will guarantee them every right, every consideration demanded by the Constitution, and by that fraternal regard which must prevail in a common country, but we can never voluntarily consent to the breaking up of the Union of these States or the destruction of the Constitution.

A Mr. Jewitt, of Birmingham, England, has proposed to concentrate all the steam power in that great manufacturing town, and employ it in compressing air, which is to be conveyed in pipes to drive machinery in the different workshops. A company has also been organized in Liverpool for employing compressed air in this manner for hoisting purposes, and it is to be used in no less than three hundred warehouses. The general plan is to convey power in a motive power for driving machinery in cities, in the same manner that gas is supplied for general illuminating purposes, instead of being made in small resorts at each public building, manufacturing

The Wreck of the Monitor—Narrative of one of the Survivors.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 5.—The American's special Fortress Monroe letter, dated January 4, says:

In conversation with several of the officers and crew of the Monitor, I gathered the following narrative of the facts attending the loss of that noble little vessel and so many of her crew.

"We left Fort Monroe on Monday, the 19th of December, in tow of the steamer Rhode Island, with the Passaic in tow of the State of Georgia. We passed Cape Henry Monday afternoon at five o'clock, with a smooth sea and light wind. The Passaic was little way ahead. The weather continued fine until five o'clock Tuesday evening, when it commenced to blow from the southwest, with a heavy sea running, making a clean sweep over all.

"At 9:30 Cape Hatteras bore N. N. W. distant 20 miles. The gale still increased. The vessel labored very heavily, the upper hulls coming down upon every sea with fearful violence. Up to this time the Worthington pumps and bilge injectors were entirely competent to keep the vessel free.

"At 10 o'clock several heavy seas struck the vessel in succession, when word was sent from the engine room that the water was gaining on the pumps. Orders were then given to start Adams' centrifugal pump, capable of throwing 3,000 gallons of water per minute. For a while the water appeared to be kept under.

"In a short time, however, word was passed from the engine room that the water was again gaining on the pumps, and was at that time up to the ash-pits, in a great measure stopping the draft.—The water at this time was standing two feet deep on the wardroom floor.

"All hands were then set to work with every bucket at hand to bail. Water, however, kept gaining upon the pumps until within a foot of the fires in the furnaces.

"A 'Coston' signal was then flashed to call the attention of the Rhode Island to our condition. After much delay, consequent upon the heavy sea running, a boat was lowered from her deck and sent to our assistance. After several trials she succeeded in getting along side of us.

"The Rhode Island at the same time in going astern, caught her launch between her own side and our vessel, crushing the boat badly and bringing her own counter very heavily down upon our side. For a time she could not move her engine. Getting on a center, she finally started ahead, and the launch, smashed as it was, succeeded in conveying to the steamer thirty of the crew of the Monitor.

"After the departure of the launch, those remaining on board worked the buckets with a will. The gale at this time was raging furiously, the seas making a clear sweep over the top of the turret. The water at this juncture had succeeded in rising up to the grate bars of the furnaces and was gradually extinguishing the fires. The steam in the boilers consequently ran down, and the pumps could not be worked for want of sufficient steam.

"At this time three boats were discovered coming toward the vessel. Word was passed that boats were at hand sufficient to take all from the vessel. The Monitor was now sinking. Every pump was stopped and her deck was under water. Several, in coming off the turret, were swept by the waves to the leeward, and must have perished, as no assistance could be rendered them.

"The boats then shoved off from the sinking vessel. Although entreated to come down and get into the boats, several remained standing upon the turret, afraid of being swept from the deck, stuffed with fear. The boats succeeded in reaching the Rhode Island in safety, and all in them got on board.

"A picked crew with the gallant officer of the Rhode Island, Mr. Brown, then shoved off in the launch to return to the Monitor. The moon, which up to this time had been throwing some light upon the waves, was shot in by dense masses of black clouds.

"At a quarter to 1 o'clock in the morning, the Monitor's light disappeared beneath the waves. The Rhode Island then started for the spot where the Monitor was seen to go down. Captain Sigsbee was constantly kept burning. A strict lookout was kept on all parts of the vessel to catch a glimpse, if possible, of the missing boat.

"At daylight nothing was seen on the waves, and with heavy hearts we ran around the spot, as nearly as could be judged, where the Monitor had disappeared, until late in the afternoon. Several steamers and other vessels were spoken to learn, if possible, the fate of the missing boat; but nothing could be heard.

"The survivors reached Fortress Monroe last evening, on the Rhode Island. Nothing whatever was saved except the apparel of the officers and crew who stood in the Monitor on that night was visible. Each stood to his post, confident in his commander, and it was hard to prevail upon the men to get into the boats, each wishing to remain until the last.

"The names of those officers who were saved are as follows: J. P. Bankhead, Commander; S. D. Green, Lieutenant; Louis N. Stoddard, Sailing Master; Wm. F. Keeler, Acting Assistant Paymaster; G. M. Weeks, Acting Assistant Surgeon; James Walker, First Engineer; Mark Smeaton, Third Assistant Engineer.

"The names of the missing officers are

as follows: Norman K. Atwater, acting ensign, of New Haven, Ct.; George Frederickson, acting ensign, of Philadelphia; S. A. Lewis, third assistant engineer, of Baltimore; Robinson W. Hanks, third assistant engineer, of Baltimore.

"The first cutter of the Rhode Island, the boat referred to above, contained William Brown, master's mate, and seven of the crew, whose names I have not been able to ascertain. They have not been heard of up to this time. There is a possibility that they may have succeeded in reaching the Monitor and taking off some more of the crew, and been afterwards picked up by some coasting vessel, numbers of which were passing by the next morning.

Victory in Tennessee.

At last it is safe to say that the army under the command of General Rosecrans has whipped that under General Bragg. The result of the first day's general engagement was in favor of the rebels. They defeated our right wing, drove back our center, and assailed our left with the utmost fury. They claim to have taken four thousand prisoners, and it is admitted that they captured the batteries of one of McCook's divisions.

But they had to deal with a General of fixed purposes, the pluckiest possible fighting disposition, dauntless personal courage, and great fertility in the resources suited to an emergency; and this General, it is proven, had an army worthy of him. The situation, Wednesday night, was nearly desperate.—The right wing was scattered. Thousands of prisoners and several batteries had been lost. Many of our best officers were killed, wounded, or prisoners.—The enemy's cavalry were harassing our rear.

From this gloomy condition, the generous, splendid army, under its unflinching leader, fought its way, against a most formidable enemy, to victory. Rosecrans and his army have earned immortal honors. They have the warm admiration and deep gratitude of the world. Their glory will never fade, but shall brighten through time, as the magnanimity of their work, their heroic endurance and noble devotion, stand forth in the living light of history.

It was not until after four days of dreadful carnage had passed, that the stubborn foe gave way. But on Sunday our troops occupied Murfreesboro, and the rebel legions, so lately reviewed on that ground, by Jeff. Davis were beaten southward, mangled and disorganized.

The victory has been dearly bought. 5,500 of our heroes are in Murfreesboro, wounded. According to the average proportion there are 1,000 dead on the field.

Gen. J. W. Sill.

Another sacrifice to the grim, insatiate Moloch of War. The accomplished and gallant Brigadier General J. W. Sill has fallen a victim to the war that rebels have invoked.

General Sill was appointed to West Point from Ohio. He graduated in '53; was commissioned as First Lieutenant of Ordnance in '56; was stationed at Allegheny Arsenal during '57 and '58; where, by his efficiency and his dignified amenities and demeanor as an officer and a gentleman, he became the friend and favorite of all who had the pleasure of making his acquaintance. Gen. Sill was appointed Colonel of a regiment of Ohio Volunteers 1st of August, '61; and on account of his skill, courage and gallant daring on several occasions, in conflict with the enemy, his promotions were as rapid as they were well deserved and nobly won! He was a man who, when occasions required an exhibition of his qualities, was great without effort, and brave without bustle or tumult!

A Terrible Fall.

A terrible and heart-rending catastrophe occurred in Havana on the 6th ult., at the Plaza Torres-Bull Ring. Mr. Farfall, the celebrated tight-rope walker, and rival of Blondin, advertised, among the many wonders that he would perform on the tight rope, the carrying of his wife across the rope stretched from one side of the ring to the other, at the height of about sixty feet.—He started with the lady upon his back, and had nearly finished his journey across, within about four feet, when the audience applauded the daring act, it seemingly being completed; and the lady, in acknowledgement for that applause, loosened her hold upon her husband's neck and waved her hands, and on the instant of doing so, she discovered that she had lost her balance, and called to her husband to catch her as she was falling. This he attempted to do, and caught her by the skirt of her dress, but the frail fabric was not of sufficient strength to sustain her with the impetus given to her descent by the fall, and the dress gave way, leaving a plume in the unfortunate man's hand as he hung sustaining himself by the joint of his knee, by means of which he had secured himself, and the went down crashing upon the seats that ascend from the curb of the ring to the top of the inclosure. She was taken up for dead, but she showed, after some little time, signs of life, and lingered from Sunday until Thursday morning, when death put an end to her suffering. She was taken in hand by the ladies in the neighborhood, and everything that could be done was done. The wealthy ladies of Havana were at her bedside and watched her dying pillow. She was embalmed and placed in one of the niches of the burying ground. It is said that from \$17,000 to \$20,000 will be realized by subscription for the child she left behind.

Joan Barrows thus gets on his views of the definition of war purposes.

"On to Richmond," that is to say, if the house rebels will allow it. "Parallel lines" are them kind of lines that never run together.

"Military necessity" is 10 officers and a gallon of whiskey to every 3 privates.

"Onlook the dogs of war; but muzzle the darn critters; if you do, somebody will get hurt.

"War of extermination" is a frame balance holey to the kitchen department.

"Advance Guard" is a hat to have in our arms to keep our fellows from plowing into the enemy's forward.

"Rere Guard" this is a guard the hat to keep our fellows, when they are surrounded, from falling into the enemy's back-wards.

"Avalanche on the Potomac" this shows what perfect objection our fellows are under.

"Military strategy" trying to reduce a swamp by ketchup the bilious water out of it.

"Pickets" these are chaps that are sent out to bury turbanets of the enemy, up to see if the knsed rebels has got a pass.—Yankee Notions.

An old lawyer was giving advice to his son, who was just entering upon the practice of his father's profession.

"My son," said the counselor, "if you have a case where the law is clearly on your side, but justice seems to be against you, urge upon the jury the vast importance of sustaining the law.—If, on the other hand, you are in doubt about the law, but your client's case is founded in justice, insist on the necessity of doing justice, though the heavens fall."

"But," asked the son, "how can I manage a case where both law and justice are dead against me?"

"In that case, my son," replied the lawyer, "talk round it!"

"My friends," said a congressional candidate, "I am proud to see around me to-night the hardy yeomanry of the land, for I love the agricultural interests of the country; and well may I love them, my fellow-citizens, for I was born a farmer—the happiest days of my youth were spent in the peaceful avocations of a son of the soil. If I may be allowed to use a figurative expression, my friends, I may say I was raised between two rows of corn.—A pumpkin, by thunder! I exclaimed an inebriated Joe, who had been an attentive listener.

An ingenious youth from the Granite State, now residing at Denver, returned to his lodgings a few nights since in a state of great independence and exuberance.—"My friend," asked his wondering companion and room mate, "are you drunk or sober?"

"Well," replied the youth, with the peculiar dignified and oracular manner which only an intoxicated person can assume, "for Pilek Peak, sober; but for New Hampshire, pretty drunk."

After the battle of Perryville, when a squad of soldiers were caring for the dead and wounded, they came upon the body of a man, apparently a rebel, about which there was not the least sign of recognition. "Do you know him?" asked half a dozen voices, as a member of the tenth Ohio arose from searching the body.

"Know him?" replied Emerald, "I tell you, boys, he's a gentleman at all events, for there's a bottle in his pocket!"

"Well, that's always the way with telegraph folks," exclaimed Mr. Mulford, "the good news they send on one day is pretty apt to be contradicted the next. Why, there's Sally Stone, got a story as how her husband had been killed in one of the battles, and the day after it was all upset, for it proved to be another man. Give me the old mail stage, after all," continued Mrs. Mulford, "it's slow, 'twas said."

A GENTLEMAN called at the house of an honest old lady for the purpose of collecting a debt. Not recollecting the amount, he said: "Never mind, I will send you my bill this evening."

"The old woman, supposing that he meant his son William, replied: "Go on, neighbor, Son never set up with anyone yet but Bill's a clever boy, and they may build a house to his father's room."

PORRINS suggests that if the price of white paper goes up much higher, and the reputation of plagiarists goes much lower, it will not be long before more can be made out of a billie blotting it white, and selling it for paper, than by attempting to pass it. Plagiarism is never on our currency, but it may be right.

Four bound dogs, with sixteen legs, can catch twenty-nine rabbits, with six legs, in forty-four minutes, and only lose the same number of legs to get away from night hounds dogs thirty-two legs in seventeen minutes and a half.

"At what time do your omnibus start?" asked a Londoner, lately of one of the conductors.

"Our buses," replied the functionary, "start a quarter of eight, nine, ten, and at 11." In English the quarter of an hour.

Quite a high sea was raised in the courts by a student who was the chairman of the committee for the election of the court.

"May I please your Grace, the great master of the law, the great master of the law?"

The present wonder is the case, under which the case is divided in two, that he fall in.